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NIDDERDALE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

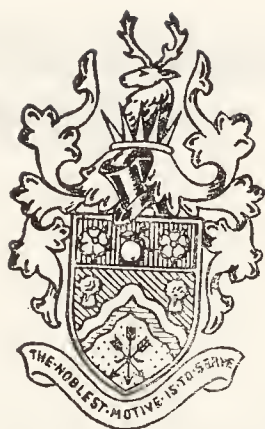
Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1960



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NIDDERDALE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1960

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31.12.60

Chairman: Colonel S. Rhodes, C.B., D.S.O.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor Baden Powell

Councillor	Mrs. V. O. Ambler	Councillor	J. D. Leather
,,	E. T. N. Baker	,,	E. L. Lofthouse
,,	S. Bellerby	,,	Col. O. V. C. Meysey-Thompson
,,	Brig. G. S. Brunskill, M.C., C.B.E.	,,	T. J. Nelson
,,	J. Cooper, J.P.	,,	J. Orton
,,	Mrs. F. G. Dent	,,	S. E. Parker
,,	H. Eaddie	,,	H. Procter
,,	H. W. Frape	,,	G. E. Richardson
,,	J. R. Goldthorpe	,,	E. Slater
,,	A. T. Gregson	,,	T. T. Stephenson
,,	J. A. Hardcastle	,,	Major Whately
,,	F. Hildreth		Thompson, J.P.
,,	Major Sir J. W. B. Ingilby, BT.	,,	G. R. Yeoman

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health:

D. D. PAYNE, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (to 5.8.60.)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

SHEILA F. SCHOFIELD, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Engineer, Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector:

W. H. DINGSDALE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Deputy Surveyor and Public Health Inspector:

G. TEALE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspector & Assistant Building Surveyor:

J. KEIR, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Clerical Staff: Engineer, Surveyor and Health Department:

Miss D. I. ANDERTON

Mrs. M. ROLLINSON

Miss J. BELLERBY

Telephone Number:
Knaresborough 3168.

Claro Chambers,
High Street,
Knaresborough.

To the Chairman and Members of the

NIDDERDALE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration the Annual Report on the health of your district and the work of your Public Health Department for the year 1960.

The department suffered a great blow by the sudden death of Dr. D. D. Payne, your Medical Officer of Health, while on holiday early in August.

For the remainder of the year the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Dr. S. F. Schofield, was responsible for the running of the department, and the continued efficiency shown in trying circumstances was due in no small measure to her work and that of your Chief Public Health Inspector. I am greatly indebted to them both for many kindnesses.

There was one maternal death during the year. These tragic occurrences are fortunately becoming very much more rare. The health of the district was satisfactory during 1960, and there is nothing to which I have to direct your attention particularly. The Report contains short details of those services for which the County Council is responsible, and this presents a fairly complete picture of the health services in the Area.

I have the honour to be

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

N. V. HEPPLÉ,

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS

Registrar General's estimate of population (mid 1960)	..	15,560
Area (in acres)	.. .. .	75,009
Number of inhabited houses, March 31st, 1960	.. ..	4,695
Rateable value, March 31st, 1960	.. .. .	£140,547
Sum represented by a penny rate, March 31st, 1960	..	£559

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The area consists of the rural parishes surrounding Harrogate and Knaresborough, together with the flat land lying to the south of the River Ure and Ouse as far east as the City of York boundary. The area is agricultural in character.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1960

Live Births:		<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Legitimate	.. ..	214	106	108
Illegitimate	.. ..	9	2	7
	TOTAL	223	108	115

Crude birth rate per 1,000 population 14.3

Adjusted birth rate 17.9

Comparability Factor 1.25

Still Births:		<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Legitimate	.. ..	4	3	1
Illegitimate	.. ..	1	1	—
	TOTAL	5	4	1

Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births .. 21.9

Deaths:		<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
		144	73	71

Crude death rate per 1,000 population 9.3

Adjusted death rate 9.8

Comparability Factor 1.06

Maternal Mortality: *Rates per 1,000*

		<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Total births</i>
Puerperal Sepsis	.. ..	1	4.39
Other Maternal Causes		0	0.00

Infantile Mortality:		<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Legitimate	.. ..	4	1	3
Illegitimate	.. ..	—	—	—

Death rate of infants under 1 year of age:

All infants per 1,000 live births 17.9

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births .. 18.7

Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births .. 0.0

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS

Births: The birth rate of 17.9 is slightly less than in 1959, but is still considerably higher than the national rate of 17.1.

Deaths: The death rate of 9.8 shows a slight rise over that for the previous year. The rate for England and Wales was 11.5.

The principal causes of death were as follows:—

Heart and circulatory diseases (excepting coronary disease and angina)	39
Vascular lesions of central nervous system ..	24
Coronary disease, angina	28
Cancer and other new growth	19
Pneumonia and bronchitis	10

Together these groups account for more than three quarters of the deaths from all causes.

Natural Increase of Population: The number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 79.

Infantile Mortality: Four children under one year of age died during the year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 17.9 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 26.1 for the previous year, and 21.7 for England and Wales.

The distribution of these deaths by age and sex was as follows:—

<i>Age at Death</i>		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Days	0—1	—	—
	1—7	1	1
	7—14	—	—
	14—31	—	—
Months	1—6	—	1
	6—12	—	1
TOTAL UNDER 1 YEAR		1	3

The causes of death were:	Prematurity	1
	Haemorrhagic disease ..	1
	Congenital abnormality ..	1
	Accident	1

Maternal Mortality

One maternal death occurred during the year. It was due to infection with *Cl. welchii* in an obstructed labour. The death took place in hospital.

Causes of Death
Registrar-General's Return
Table II

Causes of Death					1960		
					Male	Female	Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory				1	—	1
2	Tuberculosis, other				—	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease				—	1	1
4	Diphtheria				—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough				—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections				—	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis				—	—	—
8	Measles				—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases ..				1	—	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach				—	—	—
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..				4	—	4
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast				—	—	—
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus				—	2	2
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms				7	5	12
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia				1	—	1
16	Diabetes				—	2	2
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system ..				6	18	24
18	Coronary disease, angina				18	10	28
19	Hypertension with heart disease				3	2	5
20	Other heart diseases				12	16	28
21	Other circulatory diseases				3	3	6
22	Influenza				—	—	—
23	Pneumonia				1	—	1
24	Bronchitis				6	3	9
25	Other diseases of respiratory system ..				—	—	—
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum				1	1	2
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..				—	—	—
28	Nephritis and nephrosis				1	—	1
29	Hyperplasia of prostate				2	—	2
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion				—	1	1
31	Congenital malformations				—	—	—
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..				6	5	11
33	Motor vehicle accidents				—	—	—
34	All other accidents				—	2	2
35	Suicide				—	—	—
36	Homicide and operations of war				—	—	—
Total					73	71	144

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. Public Health Officers of the Authority.

The names and qualifications of these are set out on page 3.

2. Health Services.

(a) Laboratory Facilities.

The chemical analysis of the public water supply is carried out by Messrs. Richardson and Jaffé for the Claro Water Board, and the examination of the public water supply for plumbo-solvent action is undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory at County Hall, Wakefield.

Specimens of milk and other food stuffs, including ice-cream, are taken for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory situated at Seacroft, Leeds. This Laboratory also undertakes the bacteriological examination of the public water supply for the Claro Water Board.

Any special investigation into outbreaks of infection is undertaken at the Leeds Public Health laboratory as well as the isolation and typing of poliomyelitis virus in cases suspected to be suffering from this infection. This is of particular value in cases where there is no paralysis, as without such confirmation it is often impossible to make an accurate diagnosis.

The routine bacteriological examination of clinical material, such as throat swabs, is undertaken at the laboratory of the Harrogate General Hospital.

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (Section 47)

This section of the Act gives authority to order the removal to Hospital, or Part III accommodation, of persons in need of care and attention where this is not being provided in their own homes. No case was dealt with under this section during 1960.

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL

A

A Report of the Divisional Medical Officer for 1960 for Harrogate, Knaresborough, and Nidderdale.

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1. General.
2. Divisional Staff.
3. School Health Service.
4. Speech Therapy.
5. Cardiac Clinic.
6. Child Guidance Clinic.
7. Care of Mothers and Young Children.
8. Midwifery.
9. Health Visiting.
10. Home Nursing.
11. Vaccination and Immunisation.
12. B.C.G. Vaccination.
13. Mental Health.
14. Home Help Service.
15. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.
16. Chiropody.

1. General

The estimated populations of the areas are as follows:—

Harrogate Borough	.. ..	53,720
Knaresborough Urban District		9,020
Nidderdale Rural District	..	15,560
Total		<u>78,300</u>

The Borough of Harrogate which has long been famous as a spa, is becoming increasingly popular as a health resort, conference and trade exhibition town and continues to be a much-favoured residential town. Knaresborough is an inland holiday resort on the banks of the Nidd. It is a centre for the Yorkshire Dales and its Castle and boating facilities have a special attraction for the day visitor. It has one of the largest weekly open-air agricultural produce and general markets in the North of England. The Nidderdale Rural District comprises 49 parishes and the chief industry of the area is farming.

2. Divisional Staff

Medical Officers.

D. D. Payne, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (to 5-8-60).

N. V. Hepple, M.D., B.S., B.HY., D.P.H., Acting Divisional Medical Officer (from 5-8-60).

Sheila F. Schofield, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H., Senior Assistant County Medical Officer.

Mary Pullan, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.obst. R.C.O.G., Assistant County Medical Officer.

A. W. I. Hall, M.B., B.Chir., Assistant County Medical Officer.

†L. J. Prosser, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., Paediatrician.

†J. E. Rees, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.L.O., Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist.

†H. Petty, F.R.C.S., Orthopaedic Surgeon.

†T. S. Severs, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., Ophthalmologist.

†W. S. Suffern, M.B., Ch.B., M.D., M.R.C.P., Cardiologist.

†Elizabeth Gore, M.D., D.P.M., Consultant in Psychiatry.

Dental Officers:—

Miss M. M. Thom, L.D.S.

Mr. S. S. Sanderson, L.D.S.

Mr. B. Ely, L.D.S. (Part-time).

Miss Sclare, L.D.S. (Part-time)

Mr. A. R. P. Paton, L.D.S. (Part-time)

Child Guidance Staff (Part-time)

County Psychologist	..	..	..	..	..	1
Psychiatric Social Worker	..	..	..	..	..	1
Remedial Teacher	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clerical	..	..	..	..	..	1

Ophthalmic Clinic

†Orthoptist	1
-------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

Mental Health Service

*Senior Mental Welfare Officer	..	..	..	..	1
*Mental Welfare Officers	..	..	..	..	3
*Mental Health Group Training and Home Teachers	..	..	..	..	2

Nursing Staff

Divisional Nursing Officer	..	..	..	..	1
Health Visitors who are also School Nurses	..	..	..	..	12
Health Visitor employed on Hospital Liaison duties	..	..	..	..	1
Tuberculosis Health Visitor	..	..	..	..	1
Home Nurses	..	..	..	..	10
Home Nurse Midwives	..	..	..	..	8
Midwife	..	..	..	..	1
*Speech Therapist	..	..	..	..	1

Administrative. (Also employed in part by Harrogate, Knaresborough and Nidderdale).

Chief Clerk	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clerical	..	..	..	..	..	11

Sale of Food Assistants

Full-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Part-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Dental Attendants	3
-------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

Albany Avenue Day Nursery

Nursing Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Domestic Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

Home Helps

Whole-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Part-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96

Domestic Staff, etc.

Cleaners, part-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Gardener Handyman, part-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Meals Assistant, Mental Health Group Training	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bus Escort, Mental Health Group Training	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

†Part-time from Regional Hospital Board. 206

*Also employed in Ripon and Pateley Bridge Areas.

3. School Health Service

There is no doubt that routine school medical inspection has suffered owing to the other commitments of the medical staff on poliomyelitis vaccination, etc. At the end of the year there were still some schools in the Division which had not had a routine inspection for two years.

PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups Inspected (By years of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of		Pupils Inspected	
		SATISFACTORY		UNSATISFACTORY	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1956 and later	—	—	—	—	—
1955	244	244	100%	—	—
1954	452	452	100%	—	—
1953	346	346	100%	—	—
1952	285	283	99.3%	2	.7%
1951	152	152	100%	—	—
1950	107	107	100%	—	—
1949	89	89	100%	—	—
1948	327	327	100%	—	—
1947	360	357	99.17%	3	.83%
1946	294	294	100%	—	—
1945 & earlier	277	277	100%	—	—
TOTAL	2,933	2,928	99.83%	5	.17%

PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

(Excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)

Age groups Inspected (by years of birth) (1)	For defective Vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II (3)	Total Individual Pupils (4)
1956 and later	—	—	—
1955	4	17	21
1954	8	43	50
1953	8	19	27
1952	8	20	26
1951	7	16	23
1950	6	12	18
1949	5	6	10
1948	15	8	23
1947	15	19	33
1946	15	17	32
1945 and earlier	18	35	31
TOTAL	109	212	314

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

These are pupils who need special educational treatment either at an ordinary school or in a special school because of physical or mental disability.

86 pupils were registered as handicapped pupils at the end of 1960.

The children were classified in the following categories:—

	In ordinary school	In special school	Not attending school
Blind	—	1	—
Partially Sighted	—	3	—
Deaf	—	4	1
Maladjusted	3	2	1
Physically Handicapped ..	10	2	4
Educationally sub-normal ..	26	23	—
Epileptic	2	2	—
Delicate	1	1	—
	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	42	38	6
	—	—	—

The types of schools attended were as follows:—

Special schools for	blind children	..	..	..	1
„	„	„	partially sighted children	..	3
„	„	„	deaf children	..	4
„	„	„	maladjusted children	..	2
„	„	„	physically handicapped children	..	2
„	„	„	educationally sub-normal children	..	23
„	„	„	epileptic children	..	2
„	„	„	delicate children	..	1
					—
TOTAL					38
					—

4. Speech Therapy

The speech therapist treated 41 new cases during the year, and continued treatment of 30 others. 19 visits were paid to schools, and 16 to houses. Of the cases treated, 42 were defects of articulation, 1 was defect due to educational subnormality, and 2 to deafness. There were also 3 cases of retarded speech development.

5. Cardiac Clinic

This Clinic is staffed by a cardiologist, a paediatrician and a medical officer from the health department. Advice is given on children with heart conditions for the guidance of parents, schools, and family doctors. Some children need special protective treatment before such operations as tonsil removal or dental extraction, and steps are taken to bring this to the notice of those concerned.

Mr. Wooler, the surgeon from Leeds, attends periodically to advise on the surgical treatment of some cardiac defects.

During the year 148 children were seen, of which 49 were new cases.

The following is a classification of the cardiac conditions found in children attending for the first time:—

Inter atrial septal defect	..	..	..	4
Inter ventricular septal defect	..	..	..	3
Rheumatic heart disease	..	..	..	2
For further investigation	..	..	..	40

Cardiac catheterisation was carried out on 3 cases at Harrogate General Hospital and 1 case at Leeds General Infirmary.

One operation was carried out at Leeds for the closure of an atrial septal defect and pulmonary valvotomy. Recovery was uneventful.

5 cases were admitted to Leeds for further investigation during the year.

6. Child Guidance Clinic

I am indebted to Dr. Gore for the following report:—

The year 1960 was a very active one for the Child Guidance Clinic. 86 new cases were seen during the year, 64 boys and 22 girls. This was a large number of cases to assess, and included 9 cases referred from the Juvenile Courts.

There were several changes in the clinic staff during the year. Miss Blackburn commenced her Remedial Teaching in January, and her work has grown during the year and she is now dealing with 12 children. All of Miss Blackburn's children have been selected by Mr. Pickles or by myself as requiring special remedial help. Some are also coming for psychiatric treatment, but some benefit sufficiently from individual tuition, or from participation in a small teaching group. Several of the children present severe educational problems: for example a girl aged 14 who is refusing to attend school; a boy aged 11 who is retarded in all basic subjects and virtually a non-reader. Miss Blackburn has kept a close contact with the schools and teachers concerned, and has begun a follow-up of children who attended and are now discharged.

In March, Mrs. Ramsbottom took up her appointment as part-time secretary to the clinic, and in May, I commenced as consultant psychiatrist for 2 sessions, which was increased to 4 sessions as from January, 1961. In July, Miss M. Day left the clinic to be married and to start the mental health course in Edinburgh and took with her our good wishes.

From January 1961 Dr. M. Frieze, Senior Registrar, Department of Psychiatry at Leeds University is to spend 2 sessions weekly at this clinic.

We have continued the practice of being "at home" during the lunch hour on Thursdays, and some of our visitors have almost become part of our clinic team — the most regular has been Dr. Schofield with whom we have been able to discuss many mutual problems. We have also kept in regular contact with Miss Sedgwick, the Assistant Children's Officer; the Probation Officers; Miss Wallace, the Senior Mental Welfare Officer who we were glad to welcome when she took up her appointment.

I would like at this point to mention in particular our gratitude to the Health Visitors and Mrs. Beard, for their co-operation and interest in our work. We are hoping to have some of them to join us in conferences during the year. We also intend to extend our

lunchtime contacts to the General Practitioners and school Head-teachers and others, whom we will invite specially to discuss cases which they have referred to us.

The work has continued to be very varied and we have seen a good cross section of the Harrogate and district population (parents and children) in the clinic.

7. Care of Mothers and Young Children

(a) BIRTHS

Return of Births Notified in the Divisional Area during the Year 1960.

DETAILS	BIRTHS				TOTAL
	Domiciliary		Institutional		
	Live	Still	Live	Still	
(a) Primary Notifications:					
(i) Urban Districts	158	—	1,175	26	1,359
(ii) Rural Districts	67	—	96	2	165
(b) Add Inward Transfers	1	—	77	4	82
(c) Total Notifications received	226	—	1,348	32	1,606
(d) Deduct Outward Transfers ...	2	—	365	12	379
(e) Total adjusted births	224	—	983	20	1,227
ANALYSIS OF INSTITUTIONAL BIRTHS					
Born in					
(a) Hospitals ...			974	19	
(b) Maternity Homes			—	—	
(c) Nursing Homes			9	1	
TOTAL			983	20	

The trend towards Institutional confinements is still maintained. The following percentages show the comparison between the number of mothers resident in the area who were confined in either hospitals or nursing homes and those who were confined at home:—

Year	Institutional Confinement	Domiciliary Confinement
1950	79%	21%
1951	78%	22%
1952	79%	21%
1953	79%	21%
1954	82%	18%
1955	82%	18%
1956	81%	19%
1957	83%	17%
1958	83%	17%
1959	82%	18%
1960	82%	18%

Social circumstances inquiry forms are completed by the health visitors on request from the Harrogate, York, and Ripon Hospitals where patients have applied for admission to hospital other than on medical grounds.

(b) Ante-natal Clinic

Two ante-natal sessions per week are held at Dragon Parade Clinic. A great deal of the necessary ante-natal care is now done by general practitioners, and this is reflected in the attendance figures for these clinic sessions.

No post-natal examinations were carried out during the year.

(c) Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes

These are held regularly at 2 Dragon Parade, Harrogate, and Fysche Hall, Knaresborough, for expectant mothers. 177 expectant mothers made 1,111 attendances at the Harrogate Clinic and 31 mothers made 248 attendances at the Knaresborough Clinic.

The classes have two main functions. They help expectant mothers to get rid of their natural anxieties about childbirth by explanation and preparatory exercises, and they give essential information on what is now a highly technical business — bringing up a healthy child protected as far as possible against various diseases.

(d) Infant Welfare Centres

These are held twice a week at the Central Clinic, 2 Dragon Parade, Harrogate, once each week at Starbeck, Harrogate, Skipton Road, Harrogate, Knaresborough and Boroughbridge, and twice per month at Whixley, Poppleton, and Uniacke and Hildebrand Barracks, Harrogate.

The Mobile Clinic visits Burton Leonard fortnightly and Hampsthwaite, Killinghall, Follifoot, and Scotton once per month.

(e) Distribution of Welfare Foods

Welfare Foods are distributed from the following centres:—

CENTRE	HOURS OF OPENING	STAFFED BY
Divisional Health Office Harrogate	Monday to Friday 9.0 a.m. to 5.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Central Clinic, 2 Dragon Parade, Harrogate	Monday and Thursday, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Starbeck Clinic, Harrogate	Wednesday, 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Bilton Clinic, Harrogate	Monday, 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Knareborough Clinic	Tuesday, 9.0 a.m. to 12 noon 1.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Boroughbridge Clinic	Friday, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Whixley Clinic	1st and 3rd Thursdays 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Upper Poppleton Clinic	2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m. Alternate Wednesdays, 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Military Camp, Penny Pot Lane, Clinic	Alternate Wednesdays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Mobile Clinic, Killinghall	Friday, every four weeks, 10.45 a.m. to 12 noon	W.R.C.C. Staff
Lund Lane, Killinghall	Friday p.m.	Voluntary Worker
Burton Leonard	Alternate Wednesdays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	Voluntary Worker
Hampsthwaite	Tuesday, 3.45 p.m. to 4.45 p.m.	Voluntary Worker
Great Ouseburn	Thursday, 3.30 p.m. and evening	Voluntary Worker
Kirk Hammerton	Alternate Tuesdays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	Voluntary Worker
Follifoot Post Office	Post Office hours	Voluntary Worker
Staveley Post Office	Post Office hours	Voluntary Worker

(f) Phenylketonuria

One type of mental defect is due to a metabolic disturbance which produces damage to the brain in early life. It is detectable by a simple test on the urine of young babies which is now done as a routine by the health visitors for the babies in their care.

No cases of phenylketonuria have so far been discovered in the division.

(g) Dental Care

The arrangements for dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers continue as before.

(h) Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

The unmarried girl who is having a baby is often desperately in need of expert help and advice. She needs to make arrangements for the confinement, and for her own rehabilitation and the care of her child afterwards.

Valuable work in this field is done by the Social Worker of the Ripon Diocesan Moral Welfare Association who works in close co-operation with the general practitioners, the health visitors, and the health department.

The County Council makes grants in approved cases towards the cost of institutional care before the confinement.

88 cases were dealt with by the department during the year.

(i) Care of Premature Infants

The premature infant is particularly liable to injury from chilling during its early days. A special cot and equipment are available on loan to doctors and nurses looking after premature babies in their own homes. This equipment was not used during 1960.

8. Midwifery

During 1960 domiciliary midwives cared for 225 home confinements while 1,285 cases were delivered in institutions. 304 of the latter were sent home before the tenth day. Further comment is unnecessary.

One whole-time midwife and eight home nurse/midwives worked in the area during the year.

9. Health Visiting

15 Health Visitors were employed in the area at the end of the year. Two of them did tuberculosis visiting and maintained liaison between the Health Department and the Chest Physicians. One was largely occupied with the admission and discharge of old people to hospitals, old people's homes, and Part III accommodation, working closely with the geriatric unit at Knaresborough. Like the rest of the nursing staff, they work under the general direction of the Divisional Nursing Officer.

The following table gives details of the work carried out :—

No. of children under 5 years of age visited during year	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children age 1 and under 2 yrs.	Children age 2 and under 5 yrs.	Tuber-culous house-holds	Other cases	Total No. of families or house-holds visited by Health Visitors	Total No. of 'No access' visits made during year
	First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits		
3,934	218	365	1,132	5,984	2,059	4,705	871	9,419	4,831	2,647

Clinics

Total number of attendances by health visitors at Local Health Authority Clinic Sessions during the year 1,227

10. Home Nursing

18 district nurses served the division during the year, 8 of these doing midwifery also. District nurses work very closely with the general practitioners of the area, and maintain an efficient general nursing service in the home. An increasing amount of their time is spent in giving general care to old people, and it may be that there is now scope for the employment of a less highly qualified nurse on this part of the work, particularly in Harrogate.

Details of the year's work is as follows:—

Classification	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	No. of visits paid by home nurses during the year
Medical	1,347	35,946
Surgical	154	4,347
Infectious diseases	—	—
Tuberculosis	2	57
Maternal complications ..	2	49
TOTAL	1,505	40,399

11. Vaccination and Immunisation

A considerable proportion of the time of the department is now taken up with immunisation programmes of various sorts.

Protection is offered from smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, poliomyelitis and tetanus, while vaccination of 13 year olds against tuberculosis is also undertaken.

(a) VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

The numbers in different age groups vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year are shown below:—

Age at Date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
Number vaccinated ..	666	46	26	24	28	790
Number re-vaccinated	1	—	6	11	57	75

No complications of vaccination were reported.

Estimated live births for year ended 31.12.60 .. 1,182

Vaccination rate of infants 56.3%

The rates for recent years were

1950	..	..	..	..	61.6%
1951	..	..	..	..	76.9%
1952	..	..	..	..	26.3%
1953	..	..	..	..	69.0%
1954	..	..	..	..	56.0%
1955	..	..	..	..	39.1%
1956	..	..	..	..	36.5%
1957	..	..	..	..	57.2%
1958	..	..	..	..	68.0%
1959	..	..	..	..	60.0%

There is a growing body of opinion that it is better to delay vaccination against smallpox until the child is over one year of age and has had all the other preventive inoculations. This may in part account for the apparently rather low figure of vaccinations in the first year of life.

(b) VACCINATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH

988 children under four years of age received whooping cough vaccine during the year.

(c) IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

Number of Children at 31st December 1960, who had completed a course of Immunisation at any time before that date.

Age at 31.12.60 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1960	1-4 1959-56	5-9 1955-51	10-14 1950-46	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)	..				
1956-1960	304	3,171	2,769	1,414	7,658
1955 or earlier ..	—	—	369	3,140	3,509

Number of children immunised during 1960				
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	Total
Primary ..	801	217	108	1,126
Booster ..	—	102	626	728

(d) IMMUNISATION AGAINST TETANUS

The following are the details of the children immunised during the year, either singly or in combination with other antigens:—

Age at Final Injection	Number of children who received protection against tetanus (including temporary residents)
Under 6 months	255
6 months to 1 year	524
1 to 2 years	143
2 to 3 years	44
3 to 4 years	22
Over 4 years	51
TOTAL ..	1,039

(e) VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

At the beginning of February the scheme was extended to include people up to the age of 40, as well as certain special people who have an occupational risk of infection, such as dentists.

General practitioners continued to give many of the injections, and special sessions were held by the County Staff in clinics, schools, etc.

Altogether during the year 4,178 people received a first injection, 3,508 a second, and 4,043 a third dose. This has meant an immense amount of work for the medical and clerical staff, and other routine work, notably school medical inspection, has inevitably suffered as a result.

12. B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. was again offered to all 13 year old children and over attending schools in the area.

The following are details of the work carried out:—

1. No. of medical officers (including Divisional Medical Officer) approved to undertake B.C.G. Vaccination 4

2. Acceptances

(a) No. of children offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary, whether the offer was made during the year or previously	1,735
(b) No. of (a) found to have been vaccinated previously	125
(c) No. of acceptances	896
(d) Percentage of acceptances, i.e. (c) to (a)–(b) ..	55.7%

3. Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test

(a) No. of children (2c) tested	871
(b) Result of Heaf Test ..	
(i) Positive ..	172
(ii) Negative ..	685
(iii) Not ascertained 14 Total	871
(c) Percentage positive, i.e. (b) (i) to (b) (i) + (ii) ..	20.1%

4. Vaccination

No. vaccinated following negative Heaf Test ..	682
--	-----

5. Tuberculin test twelve months after vaccination

(a) No. vaccinated in 1959	713
(b) No. tuberculin tested after 12 months ..	708
(c) Result of test:—	
(i) Positive ..	682
(ii) Negative ..	12
(iii) Not ascertained 14 Total	708

13. Mental Health

During the year plans were made to meet the new responsibilities placed on local health authorities by the Mental Health Act, 1959. Broadly speaking, the Act abolishes the old distinction between the old classes of mentally defective and psychotic patients, and provides for a much closer integration between the mental hospitals on the one hand and the local health authority with its job of caring for mental patients in the community on the other.

Towards the end of the year a Senior Mental Welfare Officer was appointed, together with three Mental Welfare Officers, all of whom are accommodated at the Divisional Health Office at Harrogate.

In the West Riding the mental health scheme is based on hospital catchment areas, and we are fortunate that the West Riding part of the Clifton Hospital Catchment area coincides with the newly constituted Division 7. This fact simplifies administration of the scheme considerably.

After the Act became fully operative on 1st November, the duties of the previous Duly Authorised Officers were gradually taken over by the new Mental Welfare Officers. The scheme is still in its early stages, but already there are signs of a much closer liaison with the Psychiatrists attached to Clifton Hospital.

Details of the work done during the year by the new officers follow:—

Admissions to Mental Hospitals by Mental Welfare Officers.

	Male	Female	Total
Compulsory Admissions ..	16	29	45
Informal Admissions ..	13	25	38
TOTAL ..	29	54	83

Pre-care visits to mentally ill	..	..	..	78
After-care visits to mentally ill	..	..	..	190
			Total ..	268

Subnormal Patients.

Admissions to hospital for permanent care

	Male	Female	Total
Compulsory Admissions ..	1	—	1
Informal Admissions ..	2	2	4
TOTAL ..	3	2	5

Admission for temporary care	..	..	11	6	17
No. of subnormal patients visited	..	..	38	53	91

(During the whole year, 425 visits were paid to subnormal patients).

Group Training Class

This Class is held each day from Monday to Friday in the Theosophical Hall, Harrogate, and provides 30 places for mentally subnormal children.

The number attending at the year end were:—

	Male		Female		Total
	Under 16	Over 16	Under 16	Over 16	
Subnormal ..	1	—	—	1	2
Severely sub-normal ..	12	—	10	3	25

Many of the children attending have shown marked improvement socially, and in the standard and variety of work undertaken.

A summer outing to Bridlington was organised in conjunction with the Parents' Association, and was an undoubted success, being thoroughly enjoyed by all concerned.

In December an Open Day was held, when music and movement, a percussion band, and singing were demonstrated. There was also a display of handicrafts which included rugs, embroidery, stools, baskets and knitted articles made by the children. The afternoon concluded with a Christmas Tableau and carols.

Home Teaching

One teacher is available one day per week to give home training to those unsuitable for the Group Training Class. These patients are all over school age. The training consists of instruction in handicrafts, rug making being very popular. Knitting, embroidery and raffia work are also taught. 5 mental defectives and 1 case of mental illness received training during the year.

14. Home Help Service

This service has again shown an increase in work over the previous year. 6,256 hours more were worked than in 1959.

108 part time home helps were employed, equivalent to 45 whole time workers.

The following table gives details of the work undertaken for various categories of user:—

Category	No. of Cases	Hours Employed
Maternity	78	3,969
Tuberculosis	7	1,936
Chronic sick (a) 65+	473	79,186
(b) Under 65	44	9,058
Others	88	8,693
TOTALS	690	102,842

15. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care

Consultative sessions have been held by the Chest Physician, once weekly at Scotton Banks Hospital and three times weekly at the Chest Clinic, 10, North Park Road, Harrogate. The special children's and adolescent clinic serves also for a Contact Clinic where 960 contacts were seen, 181 of whom were first attendances, and of these 101 were given B.C.G. vaccination.

During 1960 there were 23 new cases of tuberculosis notified and 181 contacts examined, giving a ratio of 8 contacts examined to each newly notified case.

Industrial contact tracing was carried out in 3 local firms where newly notified cases of tuberculosis occurred.

Close liaison has continued between the Clinic and the Ministry of Labour in placing tuberculous patients in employment suitable to their health and that of their fellow employees. To this end 4 cases were referred from this Division to the Resettlement Centre at Leeds for suitable training.

In June and July, 1960, the Mass Radiography Unit visited Harrogate, Knaresborough, and Boroughbridge. 4,284 people were examined and 11 cases were referred to the Chest Clinic and followed up and advised, none of them were found to be actively tuberculous.

Liaison with the general practitioners involved was maintained.

The Harrogate and Ripon Care Committee has continued to help the relatively few cases for whom other adequate help was not available. Needy cases were supplied with a Christmas parcel of eggs, fruit, butter and groceries.

395 orders for free milk were issued to 75 patients on the recommendation of the Chest Physician during the year.

The Department continued to provide nursing equipment on loan at the request of home nurses or general practitioners.

Recuperative Home Treatment

During the year, 15 applications were received for recuperative home treatment recommended by general practitioners. 1 was in respect of two brothers of school age, 4 in respect of tuberculous patients, and 10 in respect of other adults.

16. Chiropody

During the year the County Council began to provide chiropody for old age pensioners, expectant mothers, and handicapped persons.

Clinic sessions were arranged in Boroughbridge, Harrogate and Knaresborough, from April onwards, and the service is helping to keep many old people on their feet.

B

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Local Ambulance Station of the West Riding County Council Ambulance Service is under the charge of the Superintendent Ambulance Officer and is situated at the Parade Garage, Harrogate.

The service is provided free under the National Health Service and, besides dealing with accident cases, removes patients to and from hospitals, maternity homes and nursing homes. The service also removes infectious disease cases to hospital.

The vehicles consist of 5 ambulances, all equipped with short wave wireless transmission and reception apparatus, enabling information to be passed to and from central control. This enables ambulances to be diverted to accidents and other emergencies and can save life and time. The Station has its own transmitter, together with a monitor set which receives full information from the main control at Birkenshaw, near Bradford.

HOSPITALS under the Management of the Regional Hospital Board

Name	Situation	Purpose	Beds	
			Adults	Children
Harrogate and Dist. General Hospital	Knaresborough Rd., Harrogate	Medical, Surgical and Maternity	226	27
Carlton Lodge	Leeds Road, Harrogate	Maternity	11	—
Royal Bath Hospital	Cornwall Road, Harrogate	Rheumatic Diseases	147	—
White Hart Hospital	Cold Bath Road, Harrogate	do.	133	—
Yorkshire Home	Cornwall Road, Harrogate	Chronic Sick Cases	70	—
Heatherdene Convalescent Hosp.	Wetherby Road Harrogate	Convalescent Cases	38 Females	—
Dunelm Hospital	Cornwall Road, Harrogate	Rheumatic Diseases	22	—
Thistle Hill, Hospital	Knaresborough	Infectious Diseases	10	10
do.	do.	Paediatrics	—	12
do.	do.	Suitable Cases transferred from Harrogate General Hospital	22	—
Scotton Banks Hospital	Ripley Road, Knaresborough	General Surgery, Gynaecology	33	—
do.	do.	Diseases of chest	96	—
do.	do.	Young Chronic Sick	34	—
Knaresborough Hospital	Stockwell Road, Knaresborough	Chronic Sick Part III	130 87	— —

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases. Number of cases originally notified during the year ended 31st December, 1960, and of final numbers after correction of diagnosis, etc,

	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis				Measles (excl. Rubella)		Diphtheria		Dysentery		Meningococcal infection	
					Paralytic											
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Nos. originally notified:																
Total (all ages)	2	2	7	5	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	3	1	—	—
Final numbers after correction																
Under 1 year	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 years	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 years	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 years	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-9 years	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
10-14 years	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
15-24 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
25 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (all ages)	2	2	7	5	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	3	1	—	—

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases—*cont.*

	Acute Pneumonia		Smallpox		Acute Encephalitis			Enteric or Typhoid Fever		Paratyphoid Fevers	
	M	F	M	F	Infective		Post Infectious	M	F	M	F
					M	F					
Nos. originally notified: Total (all ages)	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Final numbers after after correction:											
Under 5 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-44 „ ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-64 „ ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (all ages) ..	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases—*cont.*

	Erysipelas		Food Poisoning		Other notifiable diseases	Original notification		Final Numbers	
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F
Nos. originally notified: Total (all ages)	—	2	—	—	Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—
Final numbers after correction:					Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—					
5-14 years	—	—	—	—					
15-44 "	—	1	—	—					
45-64 "	—	1	—	—					
65 and over	—	—	—	—					
Age unknown	—	—	—	—					
TOTAL (all ages)	—	2	—	—					

Scarlet Fever.

There were 4 notifications during the year, compared with 15 in 1959, a rate of 0.26 per 1,000.

Whooping Cough.

12 cases were notified, compared with 13 in the previous year.

Measles.

6 notifications compared with 294 in 1959, and gave a notification rate of 0.38 per 1,000.

Dysentery.

4 cases of bacillary dysentery were notified.

Pneumonia.

4 cases were notified.

Erysipelas.

2 cases were notified.

Tuberculosis.

3 new pulmonary cases were notified, giving an attack rate of 0.19 per 1,000 population, compared with 0.26 for 1959. There were also 2 non-pulmonary cases notified.

The following tables give details from the Tuberculosis Register:

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulm'y		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Number on Register at 1st January, 1960.	26	14	6	8	54
New notifications in 1960. . .	3	—	—	2	5
Number restored to Register.	—	—	—	—	—
Number added to Register otherwise than by notification.	—	1	—	—	1
Number removed from Register in 1960.	1	1	—	1	3
Number on Register at 31st December, 1960. . .	28	14	6	9	57

Age and Sex of New Cases and Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1960:—

Age	New Cases				Cases removed from Register due to death			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 „	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—44 „	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—64 „	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
65 and over	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—

Cancer.

19 deaths were attributed to cancer, giving a death rate of 1.22 per 1,000 population.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR FOR THE YEAR, 1960.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Rural District Council of Nidderdale.

I beg to submit for your information and consideration my annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1960.

The Rural District continues to thrive, the number of new private houses is increasing rapidly, mainly in the Poppletons, Killinghall and Hampsthwaite areas and over 1,200 new houses have been erected since the war, most of them in the last six or seven years. The rate of building has now reached an average of over 100 houses per annum, excluding new Council houses.

The new residents are mainly from towns and demand the same services that were available to them in those towns. Keeping pace with the demands for better services has been a struggle, but despite the difficulty of obtaining the necessary labour every effort is being made to give satisfaction within the scope of the labour and equipment available.

The time has now arrived when a new assessment of the Council's requirements will have to be made in connection with new buildings, scavenging and sewerage and some expansion will very shortly have to take place.

Your Officers and staff have to deal with increasing requests for information and advice as the district continues to expand and every effort is made to keep the general public informed, a service which they greatly appreciate and often express in writing.

I have been blessed with the services of an efficient and hard working staff who are a credit to the Council. It is their endeavour that has made the working of the department so smooth and efficient and I appreciate their efforts and loyalty very much indeed.

Once again I would like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for their kindness and understanding, and for the encouragement they have always given to members of my staff and myself. I am grateful to the Medical Officer of Health for his friendly co-operation and advice.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. DINGSDALE

1. Water Supplies.

(a) Private Supplies.

The percentage of dwellings on piped water supplies within the district is 95.9%. Only the sparsely populated areas and isolated farm houses rely on private sources such as wells and boreholes. The following village communities are provided with private supplies piped into houses:—

Ripley
Nidd
Walkingham Hill

Throughout the year 39 samples of water were taken from private supplies and submitted for bacteriological examination and 29 of these proved to be unsatisfactory. 19 of the unsatisfactory samples were taken in support of the proposed Kettlesing Water Supply Extension. The remainder were taken from individual premises and in these cases the owners were requested to connect the premises to the public mains. 5 samples taken from the Ripley Village Private Supply were found to be satisfactory.

(b) Public Supplies.

Towards the end of the year a new bore-hole water supply scheme was completed for the village of South Stainley, thus affording a public supply for the first time. Although the scheme was prepared in the department prior to the formation of the Joint Water Board, the work was carried out under the supervision of the Officers of the Board.

Negotiations were still proceeding with the owners and the Officers of the Water Board with regard to affording a public supply to the "Shawfield Head" area of Beckwithshaw and also to the village of Kettlesing.

Since the newly created Claro Water Board assumed control of the Council's former undertakings at Grafton and Burton Leonard and due to pressure of other work, routine sampling has not been carried out by this department. Routine samples are, however, taken by Officers of the Board and submitted for analysis.

The district is supplied from two main sources—i.e. Claro Water Board and the York Waterworks Dept., the names of the villages supplied by each Authority are listed on pages 55 and 56.

There is no risk of plumbo solvency.

2. Drainage, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

(a) Sewers and Works—Classified Statement.

PARISHES	Modern Sewers and Works	Satisfactory Sewers and Works	Pumping Station	Small Communities relying on private septic tanks. (Satisfactory)	Treatment by adjoining L.A.'s.	Unsatisfactory Sewers and works included in 5 year programme of improvements.
Allerton Maulever-with-Hopperton				•		
Arkendale						•
B'bridge, Aldborough & Minskip	•		•			
Brearton	•					
Burton Leonard	•					
Cattal						•
Coneythorpe & Clareton						•
Copgrove	•					•
Dunsforth Lower						•
Dunsforth Upper-with-Branton Green						•
Farnham	•					•
Felliscliffe & Kettlesing						•
Ferrensby	•		•			•
Flaxby		•				
Follifoot		•				
Goldsborough						
Great Ouseburn	•					
Totals c/f	9		2	1	—	7

During the year the work of extending the Tutt Valley sewers to serve the villages of Brearton and Burton Leonard from Lingerfield and Copgrove respectively was in a fairly advanced state. By the end of the year all the properties in the village of Brearton were connected to the new sewer and work had commenced to connect the individual premises at Burton Leonard.

A sewer extension to serve the village of Roecliffe was also commenced and completed apart from a certain amount of trench re-instatements. Similarly the work of providing a new sewer to the Lund Lane area of Killinghall was well under way.

2. Drainage, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal—(Continued)

PARISHES	Modern Sewers and Works	Satisfactory Sewers and Works	Pumping Station	Small Communities relying on private septic tanks. (Satisfactory)	Treatment by adjoining L.A.'s.	Unsatisfactory Sewers and works included in 5 year programme of improvements.
B'ght f/d		9	2	1	—	7
Great Ribston-with-Walshford				*		
Green Hammerton	*	*				
Hampsthwaite		*		*		
Haverah Park				*		*
Hessay		*				
Hunsingore		*				
Killinghall			* (2)		Knox area to H'gate	
Kirby Hall				*		
Kirk Hammerton	*		*			*
Knapton				*		
Knaresborough Outer		*				
Little Ouseburn		*				
Marston-with-Grafton ..		*				*
Moor Monkton		*				
Nidd		*				
Nun Monkton		*				
Pannal (Beckwithshaw) ..		*				
Plopton				*		
Poppleton Nether	*		* (3)		York C.B. }	
Poppleton Upper	*					
Ripley		*				
Roecliffe	*					
Rufforth	*					
Scotton	*	*				
Scriven		*			K'boro'	*
Stainley-with-Cayton ..						
Staveley	*					
Thornville				*		
Thorpe Underwoods ..				*		
Walkingham Hill-with-						
Occaney	*					
Westwick				*		
Whixley	*					
Widdington				*		
Total		28	8	10	—	11

Negotiations between the Air Ministry and the Council for the acquisition of the old Royal Air Force disposal works serving the former Rufforth Airfield were completed. The Council's Consultant Engineer had prepared a comprehensive scheme for the sewerage of the village of Rufforth with a gravity sewer to a pump house which would in turn discharge sewage to the old R.A.F. works for treatment. Consideration had also been given to the treating of sewage at the same works from the villages of Upper and Nether Poppleton, Knapton and Hessay and towards the end of the year the Consultant Engineer was requested to prepare a detailed scheme for consideration.

Preliminary discussions were also taking place with the Thirsk Rural District Council with a view to this Council receiving sewage from part of the Thirsk area for treatment at the Tutt Valley Sewage Works at Boroughbridge.

Some enlargement of the Tutt Valley works was contemplated in order that schemes might be considered for the reception of sewage at these works from the villages of Arkendale, Great and Little Ouseburn, Upper and Lower Dunsforth, Marton and Grafton and the village of Ferrensby. Again the Consultant Engineer was instructed to prepare draft proposals for the re-sewering of these villages for re-consideration next year. The village of South Stainley was also considered to be in need of a proper sewerage system and possible alternative methods of providing this village with a modern sewer were to be considered early 1961. It is now estimated that to complete the sewerage/re-sewering of the various villages referred to will now approximate £100,000.

Your Foreman and his staff continue to maintain all sewers and works throughout the area in a satisfactory manner which also includes the routine maintenance of pumps and ejectors. Electrical maintenance work is carried out by a local firm of Electrical Contractors.

(b) Trade Effluents.

The industrial laundry in Boroughbridge still continues to discharge sewage into the Council's sewers and in accordance with the trade effluent agreement the management make provision for pre-treatment to agreed standards. A close watch is kept by your inspectors to ensure that this agreement is adhered to and samples taken as necessary.

(c) Cesspit Emptyer.

This vehicle has been invaluable to the Council since it was purchased nearly 7 years ago. It is principally employed to empty

cesspools and septic tanks at private dwellings for which a charge is made; and secondly for the many uses to which it can be put for the maintenance of the Council's own sewers and works.

An income of £255 was derived from private owners, and 166 requests were made for its use.

The tanker made 158 visits to assist the Council in maintaining their sewage works, particularly at Boroughbridge and Kirk Hamerton where difficulty arises in dealing with the large volume of sludge from the sedimentation tanks. In addition 84 visits were made to relieve choked drains and sewers and to carry out periodical flushing and cleansing of old sewers.

(d) Rivers, Streams and Watercourses.

A careful watch is maintained by the officers of the Rivers Board on all effluents from the Council's sewage disposal works throughout the district. Close co-operation exists between them and your Technical Staff to secure improvement in the quality of effluents discharging into streams and watercourses.

The Council have two standard designs of septic tanks, both of which have the approval of the Rivers Board. One design has a filter attached to allow a direct discharge of the effluent into a watercourse, the other comprises a two chambered installation the effluent from which must be piped to soakers. These have now been in use for a number of years and it is the practice of the Department to insist on these designs for small installations in order to achieve some degree of standardisation throughout the district. Drawings of both tanks are available in the department for the use of Architects, Builders and other members of the Public.

(e) Sanitary Accommodation and Privy Conversions.

Every effort is made to persuade individual owners to convert existing earth closets and pail closets into waterborne sanitation, particularly where both mains water and sewer are available, and 53 such conversions were made during the year. It is of interest to note that 91% of houses are now provided with water closets; most of the remainder being in the more remote parts of the area.

No plans of dwelling houses deposited under the Building Bye-laws showed sanitary accommodation other than water closets although an interesting feature of the Bye-laws is that they still allow for the construction of earth closets and ash-pits in certain circumstances, even in new houses.

STATE OF SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Privies	..	..	..	..	358
Pails	..	..	..	..	39
W.C.'s	..	..	..	..	4,576

Cleansing.

(a) Collection.

During the year a fourth 18 cu. yd. "Fore & Aft" collection vehicle was delivered to replace the last of the old side loaders. Four such vehicles with two Collector/Drivers are now available to cover the whole area which is divided into four districts.

In order to relieve the Collector/Drivers of any necessity for tipper maintenance the Council purchased a Massey/Ferguson "65" diesel engine tractor together with hydraulic loader and removable blades and trailer. Some adjustment was also made in the collection districts and every attempt was made to achieve a weekly collection of refuse over the whole area, with the possible exception of some of the more outlying farms and smaller communities.

For the most part a weekly collection now operates fairly successfully except for a break in continuity resulting from holidays, sickness and occasional breakdown. The continual growth of the district is such that it was apparent towards the end of the year that a weekly collection could only be maintained with the aid of additional labour used on a part time basis, which necessitated calling upon the services of the sewage works handymen. It may well be that consideration will have to be given to the employment of additional loaders and an additional collection vehicle if the weekly collection is to be maintained in all villages.

Collection Vehicles—

18 cu. yd. Shelvoke & Drewry					
Fore & Aft Tippers					
	..	..	..	..	4
Total Fleet Mileage	..	..	..	..	26,350
Bins emptied	..	..	..	..	5,528
Pails emptied	..	..	..	..	39
Privies cleansed	..	..	..	..	358
No. of loads	..	..	..	..	1,182
Workmen employed (2 per vehicle)	..	..	..	..	8

Maintenance costs are minimised as the drivers and staff are responsible for the greasing and routine servicing of all vehicles, using the pressure greasing equipment at Lingerfield Depot. Every attempt is made to ensure that these vehicles are washed and cleansed at the end of every working week.

The four Shelvoke & Drewry vehicles are inspected by a works fitter approximately every three months and a report issued to the office on their general condition.

Towards the end of the year consideration was being given to the introduction of a 5 day working week for all the Council's outside staff and there was every indication that suitable arrangements could operate early next year.

The Council again pursued their policy of the automatic annual exchange of the Fordson 15 Cwt. Van used by the Foreman and his staff and also the Fordson 5 Cwt. Van used by the Rodent Officer.

(b) Disposal.

All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at the two established tips—i.e. the 16 acre disused quarry site owned by the Council at Lingerfield and the 4 acre Brickworks yard at Green Hammerton. (Rented from the West Riding County Council on a short term lease).

The Green Hammerton tip is now nearing the end of its useful life and during the year attempts were made to haul soil from the British Sugar Corporation's factory at Poppleton for the purpose of re-instating the portions of this site which were completely filled. It is one of the conditions of the lease that the tip shall be properly level, covered with soil and re-seeded on completion, and it is apparent that unless attempts are made to carry this work out in phases, the cost of re-instatement will amount to a very considerable item if it has to be carried out by contract.

The formation of the Central Depot at Lingerfield was authorised during the early part of the year and a scheme approved which would ultimately provide one large garage capable of housing all the Council's present vehicles, and any additional vehicles which might be required in the foreseeable future, the completion of the perimeter site fencing, the centralisation of the stocks of petrol and diesel oil and the establishing of a central stocks and stores building. A small Foreman's office and staff changing room was also included in the scheme together with the provision of a telephone. The whole of this work was commenced and completed by the end of the year by direct labour with the exception of the stock room, Foreman's office and staff room.

A considerable improvement was effected during the year in the maintenance of the tip and the surrounds of the depot site after the delivery of the tractor and equipment referred to earlier in the report. There were no complaints of nuisance from the tip this year and there were no incidents of tip fires.

Some alarm was felt towards the end of the year when the water level in the adjoining lake rose to an abnormally high level following the heavy rainfall. The dividing embankment between the dry and

wet area had to be suitably re-inforced, again using the new tractor and equipment, which in any event may well be a useful insurance against occurrences of this nature in the future.

The tree planting programme to the quarry surrounds, originally sponsored by the Forestry Commission, was also completed.

It is significant that there have been no further acts of vandalism at the quarry since the 6 ft. high perimeter chain link fencing was completed.

(c) **Salvage.**

			£	s.	d.
1955	..	..	579	7	9
1956	..	..	777	19	2
1957	..	..	457	6	9
1958	..	..	376	10	1
1959	..	..	550	11	7
			<hr/>		
			2,741	15	4
			<hr/>		

Analysed figures of recovered materials for the year ending 31st December, 1960:—

			Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	..	..	27	12	1	—	193	5	9
Metals	..	..	10	2	3	—	115	9	6
Rags	..	..	3	19	3	5	79	5	5
Cullett	..	..	28	10	—	—	49	17	6
							<hr/>		
							437	18	2
							<hr/>		

In addition to maintaining both tips, the driver of the tractor assists the Foreman as and when required on work outside the depot and when not otherwise employed devotes his time to the recovery of salvage.

4. **Public Conveniences, Boroughbridge.**

The need to improve the Public Conveniences which had been established at Boroughbridge for a number of years was the subject of a special report to the Council.

Although some difficulty was encountered in obtaining a suitable site, a small area of land was acquired in St. Helena and tenders invited based on a scheme prepared in the Department. A contract was entered into for the sum of £1,945 and work commenced towards the end of the year.

5. Housing.

(a) Existing Houses.

The total number of dwelling houses has now reached 4,695, which includes 700 farms and holdings, 704 Council Houses and 192 Business Premises with living accommodation attached. The surveyance of sub-standard dwellings was continued by your officers along with other routine work which, apart from a large proportion of informal action, resulted in the Council making three Closing Orders and two Demolition Orders on dwellings found to be unfit for human habitation and not capable of repair at a reasonable expense. The major portion of this work was carried out late in the year so that the making of further orders was only in the report stage by the end of the year.

Three houses, with outstanding Demolition Orders on them, were demolished although 11 families (comprising 49 persons) were re-housed from unfit dwellings by the Council. Two undertakings were given by owners of houses not to re-let in their present unsatisfactory state.

Although no serious cases of overcrowding were outstanding at the year end, on two occasions families were re-housed by the Council on the grounds of overcrowding, involving a total of 13 persons.

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were made to the Authority.

Complaints relating to "minor" defects and those which came to light due to routine visits were dealt with by informal action and 62 sub-standard houses were renovated in this way. Two further dwellings, with outstanding repairs, were dealt with as a result of formal action under the Public Health Act.

The fact that owners respond to the offer of either Discretionary or Standard Grants very readily, undoubtedly enhances the general standard of housing throughout the area and does a great deal to reduce formal action under the Housing Acts. Without this co-operation, the Council would be obliged to take much more formal action in respect of some of the older types of houses.

(b) New Houses.

The greater part of new housing development within this area is undoubtedly in the villages of Upper and Nether Poppleton. It will be noted that out of the total of 105 new dwellings completed during the year, 52 were erected in these villages. The development of smaller estates continued at Hampsthwaite and Killinghall, and as is to be

expected, it will be seen that the majority of the new housing is taking place adjacent to the larger towns—i.e. York and Harrogate.

The supervision of building work in progress, estate layouts and the scrutinising of applications relevant to new development occupies a very large proportion of the working day of your officers and staff. At holiday periods and times of sickness this particular section of the work of the Department is difficult to maintain under present staffing arrangements, particularly when it is realised that the monthly average of plans for all purposes is now reaching 70 applications. The testing of new drainage works, private sewers and foundation inspections is very largely dealt with by the Rodent Officer who carries out this work along with other routine work.

I am indebted to Building Contractors carrying out work in this area for the very ready co-operation existing between them and members of my staff. There is no doubt that for the most part the standard of work in this district is of a very good quality; which is amply demonstrated on the various estates under construction in the villages of Upper and Nether Poppleton.

The number of new houses completed was as follows:—

By the Local Authority	..	..	..	12
By Private Enterprise	..	..	..	93
				—
				105
				—

The number of houses under construction at year end are as follows:—

Private Houses	73
----------------	----	----	----	----	----

6. Town and Country Planning and Building Control.

(a) Planning.

The number of applications for Byelaw and Planning permission showed a substantial increase over the previous year.

Plans deposited under the Building Byelaws for approval (including amendments)	276
Applications for Planning permission	.. 264
Applications under the Control of Advertisement Regulations (2 Refused)	.. .. 5
	—
	545
	—

There were no plans refused by the Council under their Building Byelaws. In addition to the numbers mentioned above, 78 applications for garages, porches, greenhouses etc., were dealt with directly by the Department as "exempted" buildings.

32 applications for planning permission were refused.

(b) Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 and House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.

The introduction of Standard Grants and the continued publicity by Councillors and Officials has had the desired effect of increasing the total number of Improvement Grants applied for and approved during the year.

Architects, Builders and owners are becoming increasingly aware of the fact that every possible assistance is given to them to avail themselves of such Grants. Every application is separately costed in the Department in order to reach what is considered to be a reasonable estimate of actual "improvement" works. This undoubtedly increases the administrative work on each application but has the desired effect of standardising the method of arriving at a uniform figure which the Council are prepared to approve, regardless of whatever part of the district the work is being carried out.

A very good working arrangement now exists between all Departments of the Council so that it is an exception rather than the rule that an application for an Improvement Grant is not completely reported, dealt with and approved within a period of three weeks to one month; indeed very often applications are not received until the day before reports are circulated.

Each Grant scheme involves an inspection of the property, with the owner or his representative before the submission of the application. In addition to Grants approved by the Council many visits and discussions take place which may not always result in an application being made, but on the whole owners are most co-operative.

The statistics in respect of Grants for the year are as follows:—

Total number of applications received for	
both types of Grant	71

Discretionary Grants:

Number of Grants approved (which includes	
2 conversions)	42
Number of Grants completed	36
Total value of Grants approved	£9,575

Standard Grants:

Number of Grants approved	..	..	29
Number of Grants completed	..	..	18
Total value of Grants approved	..	..	£3,505

Since September, 1954, 318 Grants have been approved to total value of £55,032.

The total number of Grants actually paid are as follows:—

Discretionary	248	Total value	..	£42,027
Standard	25	Total value	..	£2,277 . 7 . 11

(c) Tents, Vans and Sheds.

There has been a slight decrease in the number of individual caravans licenced under the Public Health Act, which now totals 14. The majority of these vans are used on a temporary basis for week-end and holiday purposes.

Continual action is being taken informally by your Officers in the course of other routine work to try to reduce the number of individual caravans on isolated sites becoming established users.

There are 6 licenced caravan sites, only one of which carries permanent residential caravans—i.e. Scotton.

LOCATION	<i>Restricted Number of Caravans</i>					
Brearton	8
Hunsingore	20
Killinghall	12
Roecliffe (Crown Inn)	20
Roecliffe (Bar Lane)	50
Scotton	20
						<hr/>
						130

7. Meat and Other Foods.

(a) Food Premises.

The number of food premises within the district may be summarised as follows:—

Bakehouses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3
Butchers' Shops .. .. .	..	..	..	..	12
Slaughterhouses (licenced) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8
Cafes (Snacks and Grills only) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10
Restaurant Kitchens .. .. .	..	..	..	..	23
Licenced premises .. .. .	..	..	..	..	63
Fried Fish Shops .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5

Wet Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	3
School Canteens	..	..	..	..	3
Grocers' Shops	..	..	..	..	47
Ice-cream premises	..	..	..	..	53
Sweets only	..	..	..	..	11
Clubs	..	..	..	..	2
Fried Fish Restaurants	..	..	..	..	2

Note: Some food premises may come under one or more of the above mentioned categories.

Throughout the year all the above mentioned premises have been re-inspected and generally a high standard of cleanliness is practised. However, continued advice and informal action is taken to ensure that owners and occupiers maintain these standards.

In previous annual reports it has been stated that the absence of proper washing equipment for washing facilities and for personal hygiene has been the predominate factor in premises failing to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations. The one remaining establishment reported as being without these facilities has now remedied this defect.

Thirteen of the larger hotels carry out extensive catering.

There are quite a number of mobile shops which come into the district from neighbouring local authorities' areas, but the precise number of these cannot be determined. They are mainly Grocers and Butchers who serve the villages and outlying parts of the district where such shopping facilities are non-existent. Wherever possible mobile shops are stopped and inspected. More and more of these mobile vehicles are being designed as proper "walk in" shops and it is hoped that the number of smaller vans where open food is sold directly out of the back will continue to decline.

3 School canteens (Boroughbridge, Whixley and Hamps-
thwaite) are run by the West Riding Education Authority for the preparation of school dinners.

All catering premises within the district comply very largely with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations and all have mains water supply with the exception of two Hotels which possess their own private supply. It still remains a fact that complaints by the general public directly to the managements concerned generally do much to promote better hygienic practises by the employees, more particularly in view of the slight delay which occurs between the time a complaint is received and the officer has proceeded to investigate it.

(b) Licenced Premises.

There are 63 licenced premises within the district.

Three of the seven Public Houses included in last year's report as being without water-borne sanitation have now been fully modernised and equipped with separate Ladies and Gents' W.C.'s. Negotiations are proceeding with the remaining owners to improve their sanitary arrangements accordingly.

(c) Ice-cream premises.

53 ice-cream premises are registered under the Food and Drugs Acts for the storage and sale of pre-packed ice-cream.

3 new premises were registered during the year. There are no manufacturers of ice-cream within the district.

(d) Butchers' Shops.

There are 12 Butchers' Shops within the district, 9 of which are registered under the Food & Drugs Acts for the manufacture of meat products and 6 have licenced slaughterhouses adjoining.

It is interesting to note that as a result of a recent survey, the proprietors of 5 of the 6 shops not possessing a slaughterhouse buy their animals "on the hoof" and have them transported to licenced premises outside the district for slaughter.

The quality of meat supplied by all these butchers' shops is of an exceptionally high standard.

(e) Slaughterhouses.

There are 8 licenced slaughterhouses within the district. All are private slaughterhouses in use and serving individual butchers' shops with the exception of the larger wholesale premises at Hamps-thwaite.

3 qualified Meat Inspectors carry out a 100% inspection of all animals slaughtered. This service is maintained during holiday periods and necessitates a daily visit to the wholesale premises, including Saturdays. A total of 83 hours unpaid overtime was carried out by the Inspectorate during the year.

Such officers are also appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food as "Certification Officers" for the Deadweight Grading of pigs under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme. The number of pigs graded during the year totalled 4,150 from which an income of £111 2s. 6d. was derived.

Carcases inspected and condemned

	Cattle (Excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	1283	139	164	5243	6351	13,180
Number inspected	1283	139	164	5243	6351	13,180
All diseases except Tuberculosis Whole carcases condemned	1	3	4	19	10	37
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	150	42	4	97	310	603
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	11.7%	32.3%	4.87%	2.2%	5%	—
Tuberculosis only Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	1	—	3	208	218
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.46%	0.72%	—	0.05%	3.2%	—
Cysticercosis Carcases submitted for refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—	1

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has now appointed the 1st July, 1961 as the date on which the Slaughter Houses (Hygiene Regulations) and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations will come into force in this district. After full consideration and due consultation it was recommended to the Minister that all 8 licenced slaughterhouses should be allowed to continue in use, providing they were made to comply with these Regulations on the appointed day. Work has already commenced on 4 of the premises concerned and at the end of the year two were completed.

Carcase meat, organs and offal rejected by your Inspectors as unfit for human consumption during the year:—

Affected with Tuberculosis	..	2,539 lbs.
All other diseases	.. ..	8,269 lbs.
Total condemnation	.. ..	4 tons 16 Cwt. 56 lbs

Condemned meat, after staining, is removed from each slaughterhouse under the supervision of the Council's staff, and suitably disposed of. The income was £60. An additional income of £83.16.8. was also received from the Ministry calculated in accordance with their pro rata scheme for "export meat".

(f) Milk Supply.

Dealers premises are inspected along with other routine work, and generally speaking, the conditions existing at their premises are quite satisfactory.

Routine milk sampling is not possible due to shortage of staff.

Number of licences in force for:—

	<i>Dealers</i>	<i>Supplementary</i>
Tuberculin Tested Milk ..	10	14
Pasteurised	10	14
Sterilised	3	6

8. Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Routine inspection by the Council's Rodent Officer was again largely devoted to the 700 farms and small-holdings in the district. Although this work is carried out on a part-time basis (along with drain testing and other works incidental to the Department), during the year 905 inspections were carried out:—

Land and works under the jurisdiction of the Local

Authority	140
Private dwellings	75
Business Premises	64
Farms	626
	<u>905</u>

Initial visits were made as follows:—

Local Authority properties and land	..	..	12
Dwellings	..	..	26
Business Premises	..	..	10
Farms	..	..	300
			<u>348</u>

As a result of the 905 inspections, infestations in varying degrees were found to exist at 108 premises and all were treated with satisfactory results. Income from treatments carried out by the Council amounted to £150.8.10. and the minimum charge per treatment was again maintained at 35/- for the sixth consecutive year. The average cost per treatment is £1 17s. 6d. and in view of the number of requests made to carry out this work, it would seem that it continues to be a popular service.

There is now no specific Ministry Grant for carrying out Rodent Control work under the above Act, but this service is included in calculations relating to the Rate Deficiency Grant in common with all authorities.

9. Petroleum Consolidated Regulations.

67 premises are licenced for the storage of petroleum spirit, most of which comprise underground storage tanks. Although no new installations were licenced during the year strict supervision is kept on the siting and construction of new installations by the officers of the Fire Service and your own Technical Staff. Plans of proposed installations are carefully examined and then passed to the Fire Officer who reports thereon and advises the Council accordingly. I wish to record my appreciation to the Fire Service Department and their officers for their help and guidance on technical problems.

Licences cover a total storage of 93,100 gallons of petroleum spirit.

The income from licences issued by the Authority for the year totalled £46.12.6.

10. Clean Air Act, 1956.

From time to time informal representation has been made to a local hospital unit concerning the over-taxed and inefficient equipment giving rise to unnecessary smoke emission. I am pleased to report that towards the end of the year a comprehensive scheme to install entirely new equipment was submitted to the Council by the Hospital Management Committee. Their scheme was fully approved and it is hoped to see the work commenced some time during next year.

11. Local Land Charges—Requisition for Official Search.

Applications in connection with the above forwarded from the Clerk's Department to assist in compiling information requested by Solicitors in relation to properties changing ownership, is becoming an increasing burden to your clerical staff. A total of 708 such searches were cleared by the department during the year, which represents a figure more than double the applications dealt with in 1959 (329) and in some cases a considerable amount of time could be saved in clearing them if proper identification plans accompanied the application.

12. Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959.

A total of 108 premises are now registered which is substantially the same as 1959.

PART I OF THE ACT

1. **Inspections** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

	No. on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	4	31	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	11	11 ((Building operations)	1	—
Total ..	108	45	4	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	3	3	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	4	4	Nil	1	Nil

Part VIII of the Act
Outwork
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (C) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel Making etc., cleaning and washing	10	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	10	—	—	—	—	—

13. Public Swimming Baths.

There are no public swimming baths in the area. A privately owned pool, at one of the larger hotels, is available to the public and residents during the summer months. As a result of unsatisfactory samples and after consultation with the management an entirely automatic chlorinator has now been installed.

Parishes	Acreage	Analysis				Total Dwellings	Estimated Population (Based on 3.3)	Dwellings on Piped water
		Farms & Holdings	Business Premises	Council Houses	Private Houses			
* Allerton-Maulever-with-Hopperton	2,282	12	2	—	28	42	139	22
* Arkendale	1,604	26	3	4	7	40	132	37
* Boroughbridge	3,751	44	66	154	337	601	1,983	590
* Brearton	1,565	16	3	—	27	46	152	42
* Burton Leonard	1,797	22	8	16	120	166	548	157
* Cattal	1,126	7	—	—	30	37	122	31
* Coneythorpe & Claretton	808	5	2	—	8	15	50	12
* Copgrove	861	3	—	—	21	24	79	22
* Dunsforth Lower	1,048	13	1	—	9	23	80	20
* Dunsforth Upper-with-Branton Green	1,010	10	—	4	39	53	175	53
* Farnham	1,043	8	1	—	34	43	142	41
* Felliscliffe	2,628	41	4	—	39	84	277	71
* Ferrensby	424	6	3	12	22	43	142	42
* Flaxby	718	5	—	4	5	14	46	12
* Follifoot	1,457	12	4	28	88	132	439	131
* Goldsborough	1,787	7	2	6	41	56	185	52
* Great Ouseburn	1,789	16	8	20	56	100	334	90
* Great Ribston-with-Walshford	1,935	8	1	—	30	39	129	32
* Green Hammerton	1,206	14	6	51	100	171	564	170
* Hampsthwaite	1,138	30	7	37	145	219	779	226
* Haverah Park	2,246	8	—	—	4	12	40	8
* Hessay	1,256	13	—	6	12	31	102	27
* Hunsingore	1,159	6	3	4	29	42	139	39
* Killinghall	2,945	28	8	54	301	391	1,630	485
* Kirby Hall	427	2	—	—	8	10	33	7
* Kirk Hammerton	1,089	12	8	27	95	142	485	143
† Knapton	869	10	1	—	41	52	168	41
	39,968	384	141	427	1,779	2,731	9,834	2,603

GENERAL STATISTICS, 1960—continued

Parishes	Acreage	Analysis				Total Dwellings	Estimated Population (Based on 3.3)	Dwellings on Piped water
		Farms & Holdings	Business Premises	Council Houses	Private Houses			
B/Forward	39,968	384	141	427	1,779	2,731	9,834	2,603
*Knarborough Outer	1,406	7	—	—	15	22	73	6
*Little Ouseburn	706	9	4	14	39	66	218	65
*Marton-with-Grafton	2,167	43	4	20	54	121	399	114
*Moor Monkton	3,069	24	3	4	20	51	168	45
P.Nidd ..	1,204	8	1	2	32	43	142	40
*Nun Monkton	1,776	14	1	10	58	83	274	77
*Pannal (Beckwithshaw)	2,193	29	3	—	58	90	297	81
*Plompton ..	1,911	9	1	—	24	34	112	31
†Poppleton Nether	1,285	8	4	47	161	220	743	223
†Poppleton Upper	1,401	13	5	46	378	442	1,613	486
P.Ripley ..	1,643	7	5	—	53	65	215	59
*Rocliffe ..	1,862	16	2	3	45	66	222	64
*Rufforth ..	2,466	19	2	21	42	84	281	76
*Scotton ..	1,129	15	3	14	100	132	439	132
*Scriven ..	832	8	1	—	32	41	135	41
*Stainley-with-Cayton	2,131	18	1	8	32	59	195	25
*Staveley ..	1,425	13	3	34	55	105	346	98
*Thornville ..	264	1	—	—	6	7	23	5
*Thorpe Underwoods	2,246	14	—	4	19	37	122	32
P.Walkingham Hill-with-Occaney	427	3	—	—	6	9	30	7
*Westwick ..	422	2	—	—	1	3	10	1
*Whixley ..	2,375	34	8	50	87	179	591	171
*Widdington ..	701	2	—	—	3	5	17	2
	75,009	700	192	704	3,099	4,695	16,499	4,484

N.B.

* Claro Water Board

† York Waterworks

P. Private Piped Supply

(Registrar-General's Estimate of Population Mid 1960—15,560)

